

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO MANAGERS OF ELECTION

For the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and all other State officers, including United States senators and congressmen and all the county officers except magistrates, a direct primary election will be held on the 25th of August, 1914.

The managers of the precincts have been appointed to hold said election, together with the voting place in each precinct. The managers for each precinct will arrange the table, desk or other place upon which the ballot boxes shall be placed so that there shall be no crowding or confusion immediately around the boxes, and suitable means shall be provided to enable each voter to approach the boxes and deposit his ballot without interference or hindrance, and the right of each person regularly enrolled to vote and the secrecy of the ballot shall be preserved at all times.

The managers shall open the polls at 8 o'clock a. m., and shall close them at 4 o'clock p. m. The managers shall then publicly proceed to count the votes. After tabulating the result, the managers shall certify the same and forward the ballot box, containing the ballots, poll list and all other papers, except the club roll, relating to said election, by one of their number, to the County chairman, within thirty-six hours after the close of the polls.

Each set of managers will be furnished with two ballot boxes one for State officers and United States senator, and one for county officers and congressman. The managers, before opening the polls, shall take and sign the following oath: We do solemnly swear that we will conduct the election according to law and the rules of the party, and will allow no person to vote whose name is not regularly enrolled in this club, and we will not assist any voter to prepare his ballot and will not advise any voter as to how he should vote at this election. The managers shall direct each voter, if requested, to the proper box for his ticket.

The managers at each box at the primary shall require each voter to pledge himself to abide the results of the primary, and to support the nominees of the party and to take the following oath and pledge: I do solemnly swear that I am a resident of this club district, and am duly qualified to vote at this election according to the rules of the democratic party, and I have not voted before at this election, and pledge myself to support the nominees of the party, State and national.

No vote for the House of Representatives shall be counted unless it contains six names.

Any ballots deposited in the wrong box shall not be counted. In case the managers find more ballots in the ballot box than the names on the poll list they shall draw out the excess ballots and destroy them.

The manager whose name appears first in the printed list come for or send for the ballot boxes, ballots, etc., on or before twelve o'clock August 24th, 1914.

The rules of the party prescribe that all names shall be enrolled on the club roll in full. Where the name is written with one given name, and initial with the surname, this has been a decision in law to be a full name, but where a name is written, giving the initial only and the initials stand for names it has been decided by the courts not to be a full name and in such cases the managers are instructed to inform such parties that they are not qualified to vote under the rules. However, if they insist on voting let them place their ticket in an envelope and write their name as it is enrolled on the back of the envelope and deposit the envelope in the ballot box. The managers are not to count said votes but to send them to the County committee for consideration.

The following managers have been appointed:

Managers of Election.

The managers for the primary election were named as follows:
Anderson Ward 1—J. W. Erskine, W. T. W. Harrison, J. T. King.
Anderson Ward 2—E. J. Henderson, B. A. Strickland, B. N. Wyatt.
Anderson Ward 3—T. W. Norris, John P. Broyles, A. B. Sullivan.
Anderson Ward 4—N. C. Burris, A. C. Todd, W. M. Watt.
Anderson Ward 5—Not represented.
Anderson Ward 6—R. D. Suttles, W. C. Haring, W. G. Williams.
Belton 1 and 2—J. F. Cox, A. P. Fant, E. N. Harris.
Belton 3—W. A. Clement, Walter E. Todd, Ellis C. Cox.
Bishop's Branch—Jno. S. Martin, Oswald Evans, Jno. P. Swords.
Broadway—J. W. McCarley, W. C. Burris, H. P. McDaniel.
Bowling Green—L. W. Harris, Wesley Wolborn, H. H. Haud.
Brogan—Will Horton, C. L. Cathey, J. J. Wade.
Brushy Creek—Walker Fleming, C. O. Foster, M. M. Merritt.
Campbell's Store—R. E. Campbell, E. E. Gentry, W. C. Campbell.
Cedar Grove—J. R. Ellison, H. H. Keeley, Sanford Cooley.
Concrete—J. W. Childers, R. L. Harrison, H. M. Phillips.
Cotton—R. S. Bherard, W. D. Brown Jack Craft.
Cox Mill—Not represented.
Clingo Mill—W. H. Erwin, J. W. Hargrave, A. T. Fugher.
Cravertown—Not represented.
Flat Rock—W. O. Tate, W. H. Whaley, C. M. Brooks.

Five Forks—W. L. Copeland, C. L. Martin, W. L. Casey.
Fork No. 1—J. D. Stonecypher, H. C. Routh, W. L. Dobbins.
Fork No. 2—C. E. Maret, J. C. Meredith, J. E. Farmer.
Frankville—J. F. Drake, D. S. Guess, John Hand.
Friendship—J. C. McMillan, Richard Lusk, J. F. Lewis.
Gluck—A. Y. Ayers, R. H. Spikes, D. M. Davis.

Grove School—J. A. Clinkscales, W. L. Harris, L. S. Clinkscales.
Hall—Same Bowen, J. J. Finley, Henry Jackson.

Honea Path—J. D. McCullough, R. W. Henderson, W. A. Harper.
Hopewell—S. M. Bolt, W. W. Harris, L. E. Martin.

Hunter's Spring—A. M. Hembree, L. E. Abercrombie, Fred Holt.
Iva—S. E. Anderson, J. S. Hamby, A. B. Galey.

Long Branch—W. L. Greer, N. E. Crumer, Albert Gambrell.
Martin—Jno. T. Murdock, Jesse W. Saylor, J. Hamp Banks.

Taber—Not represented.
North Anderson—Not represented.
Orr Mill—Jno. A. Hayes, H. H. Russell, W. H. Cothran.

Pendleton—H. S. Trescott, S. E. Whitten, Cap Garvin.
Pelzer—Thos. Tollison, S. S. Fennell, Jones Washington.
Piedmont—J. F. Hammond, J. F. Donald, A. B. Clardy.

Piercetown—A. M. Guyton, J. J. Lewis, T. R. L. Elrod.
Riverside and Toxaway—J. C. Ackers, R. E. Nicholson, O. H. Roberts.
Rock Mills—R. H. Tilley, P. L. Yon, J. B. Shirley.

Sandy Springs—J. M. Milam, G. W. Darby, B. W. Hammond.
Start—Not represented.
Three and Twenty—J. W. Smith, J. C. Henderson, C. M. Tripp.

Toney Creek—J. M. Cox, W. H. Acker, J. L. Chapman.
Townville—J. D. Lobb, E. B. Farmer, C. C. Kay.

Walker-McElmoye—N. S. Reeves, W. M. Rankin, Rufus Melton.
West Savannah—Jas. A. Winter, J. M. Jones, H. J. Strickland.

Williamston No. 1—J. D. Miller, W. J. Guyton, R. N. Hammond.
Williamston No. 2—C. L. Koon, G. R. King, S. B. Pruitt.

White Plains—R. A. Durham, W. H. Tollison, Thos. Johnson.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

All persons having any claims against the estate of Wylie J. Maret, deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly proven to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make settlement.

W. O. MARETT, Admr.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR RENT—New store room in Watson-Vandiver Building. E. P. Vandiver at Peoples Bank. 8-18-St.

Wanted—Bids on two thousand dollars worth of school bonds to run a period of twenty years. These bonds are of Fairview and Cherry school districts. State rate of interest in bid.

R. O. BROCK,
W. A. MULLIGAN,
Pendleton, S. C.

FOR SALE—Georgia Farm, 850 acres five miles from Richland, Ga., well improved, healthy, good pastures, springs, streams, deep well, convenient to school, church, and market, good roads, telephone, good fresh land 35 acres bottom land in cultivation, 12 horse farm open, plenty timber. Price \$12,000 per acre if sold quick. Will sell all together or in parcels of 50 acres or more to suit the purchaser. —M. W. Sears, Enterprise Farm, Richland, Ga.

THE IDEAL SPOT—for a home is at Sandy Springs, Anderson County. For Sale or for Rent—44 acres highly improved 1.2 mile from Sandy Springs depot, 3 room house, stable for horses and cows, corn crib and other outbuildings. Fruit consisting of apples, pears, peaches, figs and grapes in abundance. Well of fine water at kitchen door. Fine spring. 9 acres in Bermuda pasture with running water from spring entire year. This is an ideal property and dairy farm—Write or see owner at once. D. A. Taylor, Sandy Springs, S. C. 1 Semi 2dallys-18-14

ISLANDERS ARE FOND OF MOVIES

South Sea Natives Will Pawn Last Possessions to See A Picture Show

London, August 16.—Moving picture shows are demoralizing the South Sea natives, breaking up their old peaceful customs and inciting them to crime, says a returned traveler from that part of the world.

Although the average islander is lazy, good natured and peace loving, he is not far removed from the days of savagery. Of an excitable and emotional nature, he is carried away by the dramatic films exhibited by promoters. An islander will pawn his last possession, says the traveler, to see a picture show.

A recent case occurred in the Samoan Islands where three natives, one a former policeman, stole revolution scene. They set upon a European plantation manager and his assistant and shot both dead for resisting. The murders were followed by battles with the natives with the result that two of the band were killed in action and the third was captured and later hanged.

ANDERSON VOTERS TRY TO HECKLE STATE CANDIDATES

BEHAVIOR, HOWEVER, WAS FAIRLY GOOD WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS

ASKED QUESTION "WHO YOU FOR?"

Campaign Meeting Here Yesterday Differed but Little From Usual Run—Same Speeches Were Heard

Before an audience of 3,000 citizens of Anderson county, of which the supporters of the governor were noisy and the others undemonstrative, candidates for state offices here yesterday kept up their same series of attacks, almost entirely intra-party. During the speeches of the candidates for the minor offices a consistent attempt to find how the speakers stood on the senatorial race was the feature. This resulted in several outspoken declarations and those who said they were anti-administration had difficulty in finishing their speeches while the others were given many encouragements to continue.

In the gubernatorial race there was no marked demonstration for any one candidate.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by S. Dean Pearnan, county chairman, on the court house lawn.

Law Enforcement

Andrew J. Bethen, candidate for lieutenant governor, said that he was making the race on his fitness for office and an outspoken declaration for clean government. In his customary fashion, he said that the supreme issue was law enforcement.

William M. Hamer, in reply to a heckler, said: "You call him Cole B. but I tell you that he will be cold as B—." On the 25th there will be a hail storm and you will have to take up a collection to put either Kelley or Bleasie in office."

J. A. Hunter urged that the voters cast their ballots for the best man. He favored anything that would reduce the taxes. On the question of education, he said that he had often found people going from the country to the cities in order to get better school facilities.

B. Frank Kelley charged that the last state convention was dominated by bankers. He said that he was the only one in the race that had experience in the state senate.

"Masterly Inactivity"

A. G. Brice, candidate for attorney general, said that as a legislator, he had voted for local option compulsory education law. He repeated his charge of "masterly inactivity" in the administration of Mr. Peeples.

"Where do you stand?" asked one of the audience.

"I don't mind telling you," replied Mr. Brice, "for I am not for Cole Bleasie." The crowd cheered and cheered and Mr. Brice concluded his speech with difficulty.

Thomas H. Peeples, incumbent, told of his educational administration. "Two years ago I was for Cole Bleasie and I am for him now," and the crowd voiced its approval.

A Bouquet

A. W. Jones, seeking reelection as comptroller general, said that he had recommended a tax commission, consisting of five men for the equalization of taxes. He was given a bouquet.

A Bleasie

James A. Summerville said that Mr. Jones had turned down warrants of the governor and attorney general. He said that he was going to vote for Bleasie, whose followers cheered. He was given a bouquet.

M. C. Willis, candidate for adjutant general, read endorsements and preferred his usual charges against the incumbent.

W. W. Moore said that the endorsements he had gotten on his inspection tour had been signed voluntarily. He referred to local militia affairs.

Same Old Stunt

C. A. Fortner, candidate for railroad commissioner, told of his fight in the legislature for a 2 cent rate bill. He bitterly attacked the newspapers that are opposing him. He repeated his challenge to his opponents to voice their state of mind in the senatorial race, saying that he had always supported the governor.

Frank A. Shealy advocated better sanitary conditions, more convenient schedules and an immediate reduction of the present freight rate.

Not the Same Politics

J. W. Wharton favored an interchangeable mileage book. He said that when a state senator he had voted for a 2 cent rate on all long line railroads. He excoriated the present freight rates.

"We're going to vote for Fortner," said one auditor.

"Vote for him," shouted the speaker. "His politics and mine are not the same."

An Anti-Spoke

W. Z. Witherspoon said that he stood for a majority rule of the people. He repeated that he was not a supporter of the administration, and concluded his speech with difficulty.

George W. Fairley told of the discrepancy in the freight rates and advocated better sanitary conditions.

His statement saying that he had never voted for Bleasie was cheered. James Candler has not joined the party on account of sickness.

For Governor

Charles A. Smith, candidate for governor, began speaking at 12:30 o'clock. He spoke of his administration as lieutenant governor. He said that he was in favor of an economical business administration. He favored a 2 cent flat rate, saying that the railroads can easily afford the reduction.

He said that he wanted a system of public credit by which small farmers may own their homes; on long time loans. He said that he was opposed to unrestricted immigration.

Mr. Smith maintained that the lawlessness of which his opponents speak, is largely due to the attitude toward the liquor question. He then outlined his position on the question of education, saying that he thought it could be advanced better through love and pride than through mandatory legislation.

"I am glad to see that 95 per cent of the audience are gentlemen," said Mendel L. Smith as he began his speech and was forced to try to out-talk a number of auditors who quailed down when the speaker further added that there seemed to be many in the audience in need of education.

Mr. Smith went on to explain his stand in favor of local option compulsory education law, an investigation of the state's time deposits and good roads. He advocated a semi-monthly payment of employees of the railroads in addition to the full crew bill. He told of the work of the state board of health, advocating more liberal support.

Would Stop Pardons

Mr. Smith then spoke forcefully of law enforcement and was cheered when he said that he would issue no pardons, paroles or commutations. In a reply to a heckler, he said, "If I was a candidate for the penitentiary, I would want your vote." He was cheered.

Lowndes J. Browning said that the constitutional school tax of 3 mills should be a state rather than a county levy. He said, "If it is the state's duty to care for the Confederate veterans it is the duty of the state to care for the children." The speaker then spoke of his plan of rural credits, which would enable the small farmers to own their own homes.

Mr. Browning exposed the inefficiency and inadequacy of the present personal property tax, saying that he would advocate the abolition of this tax and a substitution in lieu thereof, of a graduated tax of inheritance and incomes. He recited his customary denunciation of the elimination schemes.

Jno. G. Clinkscales

John G. Clinkscales told several jokes and succeeded in gaining the attention of the audience. He went immediately into an exposition of his plan for compulsory education. He said that he was after the man whose patriotism went no further than the end of his own life. He then said that he wanted every child between the ages of seven and twelve years to attend school three months in each year. He compared education to the first flight of an eagle that had been caged for many years. He was applauded and was given two bouquets and a basket of grapes.

Robert A. Cooper was applauded as he arose and said that he joined Dr. Clinkscales in the arraignment of South Carolina for the neglect of her children, but said that it was on account of a lack of school facilities. "I do not hesitate to say," he said, "if the people do not take advantage of their educational opportunities, when provision has been made, they should be made to do so by the State."

Mr. Cooper then told of his advocacy of placing a farm demonstration school under the direction of Clemson college in each county. He repeated his stand on enforcement of law.

Open to All

He said that his office, if elected governor, would be just as open to those who voted against him as to those who had voted for him. He advocated a liberal support of the state board of health. He was applauded and received several bouquets.

John T. Duncan discussed his system.

"New Swinging Idea"

"Whenever," he said, "I lay hold of Bleasie's coat tail, it will be for the purpose of kicking the seat of his pants and the audience cheered."

W. J. Am C. Irby, Jr., saying that he had heard in Abbeville, that Mr. Richards was denying that in Spartanburg he had refused to disclose his vote in the race of 1913, produced an affidavit from W. S. Rogers, Jr., member of the house from Spartanburg county, and six others. These men swear that they heard John G. Richards refuse to tell how he voted in 1913 and say in addition, "that that was a sacred right and no power under heaven could make him tell." Mr. Irby stated that his telegram to Spartanburg had been misunderstood and that he had had the impression corrected. Mr. Irby gave the affidavit in order to protect himself as he had made the positive statement of the Union meeting that Mr. Richards had refused to tell.

The speaker also attacked the im-

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A Full Literary, Scientific and Technical School for Young Men

Offers the young men of the South the best educational advantages, under positive Christian influences, at the minimum expense. Founded in 1856 and holds a recognized position among the high-grade institutions of the South.

Provides the usual Literary Course leading to the Degree of A. B. including Ancient and Modern Languages, English, History, Mathematics, Social and Political Economy. Cratory and Natural Sciences. Also a post-graduate course leading to the Degree of Master of Arts.

Offers a four-year Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering in separate buildings, with fully equipped shops and laboratories, all necessary apparatus and appliances, under a separate corps of experienced instructors. Has the great advantage of being connected with a regular literary institution.

Certificates from accredited high-schools and under graduation department for high-school under graduates. Next session opens September 17, 1914.

For catalogue and particulars, address

Rev. J. Henry Harms, D. D., President,
Newberry, S. C.

migration bureau and the cotton mill merger.

Richard I. Manning announced he had received word from the low country that if he was equally well supported in the Piedmont section as in the other part of the State that he would be elected governor. He told of his life as a farmer.

Mr. Manning said in part: My fellow citizens, what is the use of discussing laws that ought to be enacted. There are laws that should be enacted but are the laws now on the statute books enforced?

The senatorial campaign has overshadowed the state campaign. I cannot overstate or exaggerate the importance of the state campaign. It is important who is to be our senator in Washington—though he has but one vote in congress while a governor has, to a large extent, the destiny of the State in his hands.

I am opposed to factionalism. I want peace restored to our people. But this race for governor has narrowed down to the question whether we are to continue the policies of the present administration, with all its lawlessness or whether we are to put an end to the condition which is a disgrace to the State. This is the issue and it is more important than all the platforms of the candidates for governor.

I have been called the apostle of hate in South Carolina for no other reason than that I have tried to point out the true situation and apply the remedy. In pointing out the conditions of things I have done no more than a physician in diagnosing a case—that is, to seek the cause before giving the medicine.

There are those in South Carolina of opposite political faith than I who believed that the election of certain men to office in this State would benefit conditions. There are thousands upon thousands of them in their honest conviction that they were doing the right thing in casting their ballots for the men of their choice.

I ask those men now who have stood by the administration whether their hopes have been realized. Have we a better condition than before?

I do not come here to abuse any man. My sole purpose is to point out just where South Carolina finds herself at this time and help you to apply the remedy. Undoubtedly, as you all know, there has been reckless abuse of the pardoning power. What I mean is 900 negroes pardoned and paroled and 300 whites? A spirit of lawlessness, hitherto unknown in the state prevails at this time. Something must be done to bring an end to this condition and what shall it be in the solution.

There is only one solution and that is to elect a man as Governor who will enforce the laws without fear or favor and who will use the pardoning power with care and discretion—one who will be fair and just to all. We need at this time a man who will forget the differences of the past and will conduct the office of governor for all the people and not for his friends only. I appeal to you to lay aside all the bitterness of the past few years, regardless of last political affiliations, vote for the man who will do everything in his power to bring the people of the State together.

Again I appeal to you to elect a governor who will enforce the laws. Then with a reunited people, this State can pass legislation of a constructive nature with especial reference to her educational system. Standing here as an apostle of unity I ask all good South Carolinians to vote for one who will give due attention to their best interests of our State.

He said the laws on our books enforced," asked Mr. Manning in peroration to his attack on the issue of Bleasism, which he says is a more important question than the platforms of all other candidates put together. He proceeded with his exhortation to the governor's pardon record with difficulty but as he closed was applauded and received two baskets of flowers.

Another candidate for governor then spoke.

He Won't Tell

John G. Richards said that he had things charged against him of which he had never dreamed. He said, "when I became a man and exercised the right of suffrage, I cast my ballot as I thought best."

"At the Spartanburg meeting," he continued, "of which you have heard, I turned to the Bleasie candidates and stated that no candidate for governor or cotrip of newspapers could make me declare how I voted in 1913. If either of the other two candidates for governor can get Governor Bleasie to sign a statement that I am not as good a friend of his as either of the other two, then I will quit the race for governor."

Mr. Richards attacked the new primary rules, stating on the basis of the census that they had disqualified from 25,000 to 30,000 white voters,

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Affords the rural home all the conveniences, the comforts, the PROTECTION of the modern city sewerage system. It is your INSURANCE against dangerous, unsanitary conditions which breed serious and often fatal diseases.

Solves the Problem of Sewage Disposal for the Rural Home. When it is used there is no unsightly nuisance to pollute the soil and drinking water, to furnish a swarming place for flies and a hot-bed for disease germs, to cause embarrassment.

Installed just beneath the surface; never needs attention. The processes of nature through the action of bacteria disintegrate the organic matter and eventually it seeps out into the ground, harmless water and mineral matter. No odor. Constructed of reinforced concrete, on the most approved lines, in our plant at Columbia and shipped to customers complete. Simple, easy to install, far cheaper and vastly more efficient than any makeshift.

Approved by health authorities.

It costs you nothing; puts you under no obligations to find out all about the **Sanitary Septic Tank**. Write us and let us tell you how it will enable you to afford your home modern conveniences and protection against disease.

WESTON & BROOKER, INC., Manufacturers
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

thus increasing his former estimate.

He received a bouquet. John T. Duncan corroborated the statement of Mr. Richards in regard to the Spartanburg meeting, adding that he had heard one man there say that he (Mr. Richards) had voted for Jones; yet another said he had voted for Bleasie and one said "you know damned well if he had voted for Bleasie he would be glad to tell you so."

Pal of the Governor

Charles Carroll Simms, after referring to the anti-Bleasie "elimination" schemes, again took John G. Richards to task for his recent conversion to Bleasism. He then told of his own long friendship for the governor. He said that the "oligarchy was fighting him, (Mr. Simms) and not the governor and yet had many attacks by newspapers and the Bleasie leaders directed at him. The meeting adjourned at 3:20 o'clock.

R. I. Manning

Mr. R. I. Manning said, in part: My fellow citizens, what is the use of discussing laws that ought to be enacted. There are laws that should be enacted but are the laws on the statute books enforced?

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JUST CRIPPLE AROUND.

Some people just cripple around most of the days of their life, worth about half what they might be to themselves and their families, with all energy gone and only daily dragging them about their daily tasks. They don't know what is the matter, and treat first one symptom and then another, without much result. The real trouble is that the blood is not rich enough to supply the demands of the system. This lack of the necessary elements may manifest itself in nervousness in indigestion in rheumatism, in emaciation in that "all gone" feeling. Just give yourself a chance by making your blood all right and see how quick Nature will give you poise and energy. Many of your neighbors have redeemed lives almost shipwrecked by the faithful use of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy which is a great eliminant and tonic. It clears away the impurities and then builds up the system. That was the case with John F. Pettigrew of Lumburg, N. C., who says: "Several years ago I was suffering from indigestion. For three months I had to live on milk and bread and I was just as weak and nervous as I could be. Eight bottles of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy cured me, after the doctor's medicine failed."

You can buy this great remedy of most druggists. If you don't have it at this time, help you to apply the remedy. Undoubtedly, as you all know, there has been reckless abuse